

BUSINESS VALUES IN OLD DOMINION

RURAL DISTRICTS' STRIKING FIGURES

Number of Wage Earners Em-
ployed in Rural Establishments
Increased in Five Years
Nearly One-Half Again.
Value of Products
Increased.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D.C., July 16.—Virginia has \$147,569,182 invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the products of these establishments last year was \$1,068,325,711. The State's total investment increased \$55,689,583 in five years, which is about 60.3 per cent. A curious fact in connection with the manufacturing interests of the State is that while there was such an enormous increase in the capital invested, the number of establishments in 1935 was only one greater than in 1930. The increase in the value of the products in the five years was \$40,212,375, or 37 per cent. While the average number of wages paid in 1935 was 1,068,325,711, the total wages paid increased \$7,968,159, or 37.8 per cent. The latter figures are extremely significant, as indicating that the employers of the State are improving the conditions among their employees.

The figures are taken from a bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau. The data for the bulletin was collected last year by special representatives of

The bureau, and a bulletin, giving the figures on the manufacturing interests of the State. The bulletin on the people of Norfolk and Roanoke, was issued some months ago, and reviewed in this correspondence. The bulletin issued to-day refers to the entire State.

Rural District Development.

The development of manufacturing in the rural districts of the State, as indicated by the census of 1900 was taken is a striking feature of the bulletin. The number of factories reported for the rural communities in 1906 was 78.8 per cent. of the total, and in 1900 the per cent. was 78.4. The number of persons employed in the wage-earners employed in the rural establishments increased in the five years from 49.5 per cent. of the total to 52.4 per cent. of the total, and during the same period the number of persons employed in the rural wage-earners increased from 43.3 per cent. to 46.3 per cent. It will be seen from this that while there was little change in the distribution of manufacturing establishments between the rural and the urban districts, the change in the number of persons employed in the

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sufficient to place the rural districts in first place in 1936. About the only decrease shown by the bulletin for the entire State appears to be in the number of children employed. The number of establishments has increased in the number of establishments but none in the value of the product. Some of the figures in detail regarding the State's industries are given by interest. The first place is filled by the Bulletin of the Bureau of Tobacco and Cigars. It is classified under two heads, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, and cigars and cigarettes. The combined value of the products makes the tobacco industry the most important in the State. For the industry as a whole the invested capital increased \$1,969,001, or 26.7 per cent, and the value of the products \$1,216,797, or 7.8 per cent. While the average number of wage-earners in the tobacco industry was 1,000, the average number of those who remained at work were paid an increase of \$10,838, or 9.8 per cent. Of the two branches of the industry the amount of capital invested, average number of wage-earners, and the value of the products of the manufacture of cigars

The manufacture of chewing tobacco and smoking increased \$5,393,117, or 92 per cent in capital, but decreased \$45,493, or four-tenths of one per cent, in value of products. In the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, there was a very large increase in the amount shown for capital invested. This increase, how-

ever, was confined largely to the item of live capital, which was probably not fully reported at the census of 1900, according to the bulletin. The value of products in the industry increased \$1,262,935, or 31.1 per cent.; the average number of wage-earners, 1,448, or 55.8 per cent.; 4398,118, or 67.9 per cent.

The most surprising figures of the bulletin, probably, are those which show the wonderful increase in the amount of capital invested in flouring and grist mills in Virginia in the last five years. The increase was \$2,904,894, or 721 per cent; the value of products, \$4,890,191, or 147.7 per cent; the average number of employees, 65,000, or 55.5 per cent; and the wages, \$6,632, or 33.1 per cent.

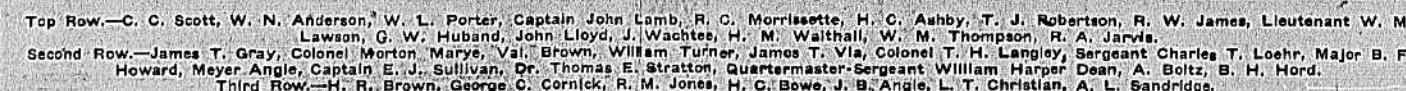
The mills for the most part, are very generally distributed throughout the State, but Augusta, Henrico, and Rockingham counties, in the order named, are the most important centers of production. Mills located in the urban districts returned less than 15 per cent. of the total value of products.

The quantity of wheat used increased enormously, 1,833,018 bushels more being

The quantity of flour produced 383,240 barrels, or 17.8 per cent, and the value, \$3,741,839, or 53.7 per cent. Rye flour showed a decrease of 71.1 per cent in quantity, and 65.7 per cent in value.

Lumber and Timber.

The lumber industry had to give way to the flouring industry in point of importance in the five-year period from 1900 to 1905. The change in rank is said to be due to the growth of the latter rather than to the falling off of the former in lumber output. The capital invested in lumbering enterprises increased \$3,824,1 or 59.1 per cent, although reports were received from eighty-two less establishments in 1905 than in 1900. In



ACCIDENT AT MANASSAS SHOW

Young Edward Gray, While
Leading Steeplechase, Prob-
ably Fatally Injured.

UNDER THE JUMPER'S HOOFS

The Judges Reverse Their Decisions and Are Hissed by the Crowd.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)

marked by a horrible and probably fatal accident in the green ateeplechase, which occurred late in the afternoon. "Jake," one of a horse owned by John T. Smallwood, of Thoroughfare, Va., while leading his field, fell at the water jump in front of the grand stand, and threw his rider under the very hoofs of the horses racing behind him. The boy, struggling to his feet, was struck on the head by one of the jumpers, and is to-night thought to be in a fair dying condition. He is Edward Gray, of Greenwich, Fauquier county, and a nephew of the owner of the horse that threw him. Two doctors are in attend-

Two other falls were also recorded—Robert Young, riding "Daisy," and John G. Everhart, riding "Longfellow," in the hunter classes. Fortunately neither rider was hurt, but in the case of young Everhardt it was a narrow squeeze, for the horse turned completely over and buried

Awards Hissed.

There was a good crowd present and the day was warm. It is to be noted that a few of the judges, some of "Robber!" were heard, but as a rule the awards were well received, except in the park hack classes, where the judges reversed themselves repeatedly and the decisions became a joke to horsemen.

The races were well contested throughout. Mr. Hoot and Mr. Percy Evans all doing good work on the flat and over the jumps.

The hunter classes were well contested. "Toonito" won the heavyweight; "Prelight," well ridden by Willie Garrison, took the lightweight qualified, and

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

KILLS TWO WOMEN AND STABS KEEPER

Deaf Mute, in Absence of Guard, Slashes Other Inmates

(By Associated Press.)

SCRANTON, PA., July 18—A terrible tragedy was perpetrated in the Hillside Home this afternoon, when one insane patient killed two of the inmates and partially wounded one of the keepers.

The murderer is Ignatz Krowpyk, a deaf and dumb Pole, who was not regarded as dangerous. He was given work in one of the wards with two women, also insane patients, Mrs. Ann Golden and Mrs. Ann Van Valen. The three were moving some coats under the direction of keeper Richard Davies, who left the room momentarily. Seizing the opportunity, Krowpyk rushed forward and

lunatic armed by the keeper's absence, the insane man ran into the doctor's office and there picked up an amputating knife and ran upstairs to the upper floor. Keeper Davies ran after Krawczyk, and the latter turned upon him and buried the knife in the keeper's chest. He then attacked the two women. He stabbed Mrs. Holden in the chest twice, and then stabbed Mrs. Van Valen once. Floyd Beemer, the son of the superintendent, knocked the knife out of Krawczyk's hands. Both women died soon afterward.

Davies is not expected to live.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Virginia has \$147,969,182 invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the products of these establishments last year was \$148,556,323. The total capital invested in the State in 1935 was \$1,000,000,000, which is about 68.5 per cent. A curious fact in connection with the manufacturing interests of the State is that while there was such an enormous increase in the capital employed, and the value of the output, the number of establishments in 1935 was only 1,000 less than in 1900. The increase in the value of the products in the five years was \$40,232,376, or 31 per cent. While the average number of wage-earners increased 14,002, or 72.2 per cent, the total wages paid increased \$7,669,169, or 60.5 per cent. The latter figure is extremely significant as showing that the employers of the State are improving

These figures are taken from a bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau. The data for the bulletin was collected last year by special representatives of the bureau, and a bulletin, giving the figures on the manufacturing interests of the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Roanoke, was issued some months ago, and reviewed in this correspondence. The bulletin issued to-day

Rural District Development.

The development of manufacturing in the rural districts in the five years since the Russian Revolution has been a striking feature of the bulletin. The number of factories reported for the rural communities in 1906 was 78.6 per cent. of the total, and in 1910 the per cent. was 78.4. But the proportion of the number of wage-earners employed in the rural establishments increased in the five years from 1906 to 1910 from 22.6 per cent. of the total, and during the same period the value of the products increased from 42.3 per cent. to 52.6 per cent. It will be seen from this that while there was little change in the distribution of manufacturing establishments between the rural and urban districts, there was a change in the proportion of important items sufficient to raise the rural districts to first place in 1906.

About the only decrease shown by the bulletin for the entire State appears to be in the number of children employed, decreased 10.9 per cent. There was a decrease in the number of establishments, but none in the value of the product.

Some of the figures in detail regarding the State's industries are full of interest. The most important item in the bulletin is to tobacco. Tobacco products are classified under two heads, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, and cigars and cigarettes. The combined value of the products made the tobacco value the most important item in the State. For the industry as a whole the invested capital increased \$18,969,031, or 260.7 per cent, and the value of the products \$1,216,797, or 7.8 per cent. While the average number of employees increased 1.5 per cent, factories decreased 8.7 per cent.; those who remained at work were paid an increase of \$10.838, or 9.8 per cent. Of the two branches of the industry, the amount of capital invested was a large factor in the case of cigars, and wages paid were larger in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, while the value of products was greater in the manufacture of

The Tobacco Industry

The net capital of the tobacco and smoking companies increased \$5,283,117, or 92 per cent, in the past decade, and decreased \$45,1498, or four-tenths of one per cent, in value of products. In the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, there was a decrease in value of products of \$1,000,000 for capital invested. This increase, however, was confined largely to the item of live capital which was probably not fully reported at the census of 1900, as the value of the products of the tobacco products in the industry increased \$1,100,000, or 3.1 per cent; the average number of wage-earners, 1,418, or 55.8 per

The most surprising figures of the bulletin, probably, are those which show that the world's income in the amount of capital invested in flouling and gristmills in Virginia in the last five years. The increase was \$3,804,894, or 72.1 per cent; the value of products, \$4,890,101, or 44.7 per cent; the average number of wage-earners, 94, or 68.1 per cent, and the wages, \$8,642, or 74.1 per cent. The wages of the most part, are very generally distributed throughout the State, but Augusta, Henrico, and Rockingham counties, in the order named, are the most important centers of production. Mills located in the urban districts returned less than 15 per cent. of the

The quantity of wheat used increased nominally, 1,883,018 bushels more being ground in 1955 than in 1950, an increase of 9.2 per cent, and the cost increased \$3,274,429, or 71.7 per cent. For corn, the increase was 829,177 bushels, or 14.1 per cent, and the cost increased \$344,750, or 3.9 per cent.

The quantity of flour produced 363,240 barrels, or 17.8 per cent, and the cost, \$3,274,895, or 58.7 per cent. Five flour showed a decrease of 71.5 per cent in quantity, or 36.7 per cent in value.

Lumber and Timber. The lumber industry had to give way to the flooring industry in point of importance during the five-year period from 1900 to 1905. The change in rank is said to be due to the growth of the latter rather than to the falling off in the value of the lumber output. The capital invested in lumbering enterprises increased \$5,324,167 for 59.1 per cent. Although reports were received from eighty-two less establishments in 1905 than in 1900, in